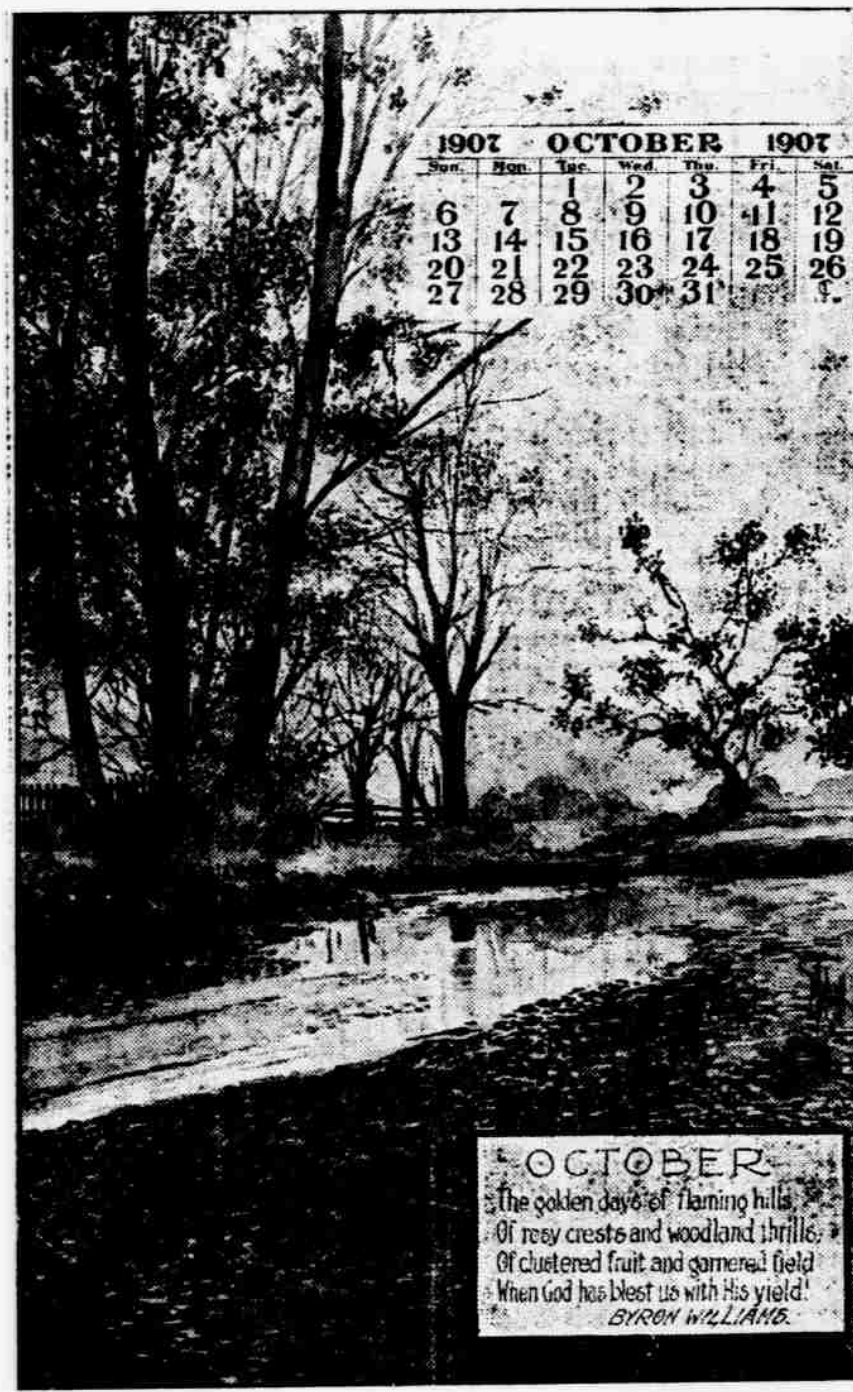


# The Holt County Sentinel.

43RD YEAR.

OREGON, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1907.

NUMBER 22



1907 OCTOBER 1907						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

OCTOBER  
The golden days of flaming hills,  
Of reedy crests and woodland thrills,  
Of clustered fruit and garnered field,  
When God has blest us with His yield!  
BYRON WILLIAMS.

## The Pot and the Kettle.

The charges publicly made by President Harahan, of the Illinois Central, against Stuyvesant Fish, its former president, in reply to Fish's statement to stock holders, have created a genuine sensation. These charges are specific, and of so grave a nature that if sustained they constitute a criminal act.

In substance, Harahan declares that Fish, while president of the road, loaned to himself, out of the company's assets, \$1,500,000, and put up as collateral worthless securities; that he loaned large sums from the railroad's funds to a trust company in which he was financially interested, and finally, that he was guilty of a gross breach of faith.

Although these charges are now many hours old, Mr. Fish has not dignified them with a reply which can in any sense be called a valid defense. On the contrary, he evinces a spirit of indifference as to the charges and of vindictiveness as to Harahan. But the authorities of Illinois take another view of the matter. Mr. Harahan undoubtedly will be called before the grand jury, and if he can substantiate his charges, it is clearly within the realms of reason that Mr. Fish will be compelled to stand trial.

—An eastern magazine has been running articles on the treatment strangers receive in the various churches. A few days ago a woman connected with the magazine arrived in Macon and the town found it out. When she appeared at church Sunday, following her arrival, everything was perfectly lovely. Two ushers escorted her proudly to a front seat. A sister helped her take off her jacket. A lady across the aisle found the place and fetched her a hymn book. The janitor tip-toed clumsily up to her pew and inquired if the ventilation was satisfactory. After the services the pastor, with his mind on the alleged discourtesy shown the "secret agent" in St. Louis, rushed forward, elbowed people right and left, extended two warm hands to the stranger. The women got all around her and almost smothered her with their kindly attentions; then a deacon and his family captured her and took her off to dinner. In the afternoon he took her driving, and had his children jump out when they reached the country and gather wild flowers for her. Late in the afternoon the deacon drove her to the hotel, and told the landlord to send her bill to him. And after all that she proved to be only a subscription solicitor.

—State Auditor Wilder has made the annual apportionment of the fund derived from the tax imposed on foreign insurance companies doing business in the state. It is divided between the cities and counties on the basis of school population. The amount accruing for the past year was \$259,508. Of this amount Holt county and its cities will receive \$1,198.64, but it will not be available until 1909, as it has to be appropriated by act of the legislature.

## Anarchists and the Law.

The report comes from New York that Emma Goldman, now out of the country, will not be permitted to re-enter it. All readers will remember that to this woman the assassin of William McKinley attributed the inspiration of his crime.

It would appear to be legally possible to exclude Emma Goldman from the United States. She is an unnaturalized alien who has been convicted of crime. She openly advocates the violent overthrow of all existing forms of government. She upholds the doctrine that officers of government may properly be put to death by any one who chooses to be their executioner, and that such killings are always excusable.

Of course, the exclusion of Emma Goldman from the country would be denounced by certain persons, who protest that they do not believe in murder, as a denial of liberty and as an attack on free thought and free speech. However, we have seen what toleration of free speech comes to in the case of such persons as Emma Goldman. If murder is advocated long enough and loudly enough some weak or unbalanced brain will at last be found to act on the advice. We have felt the results of such preaching in the death of William McKinley.

The attention of the nation has recently been recalled to the subject by the recent final burial of the most beloved of recent Presidents in a monument raised to him by his fellow citizens. No stress of anger or motive of revenge could now be imputed to any action which aimed to prevent such calamities in future.

And was it any more absurd to press the idea of "state rights" to the point of destroying the nation than it is to press the idea of personal liberty to the point where it would bring about the destruction of all liberty and reduce us to the condition of wild beasts?

—Whether George Washington did or did not return a false assessment list, as charged in an old Colonial record, is not of nearly so much present day significance as the fact that that our system of taxation in the Twentieth century is the same in its most essential feature as the colonists employed in 1760. With all of the vast means of obtaining revenue which were unknown to the Virginian subjects of the second and third Georges—our franchise values, etc.—we still, by some remarkable archaism, cling to the old general property tax, and this general property tax is such an inducement to perjury and "conventional affidavits" that some color is given even to this musty impeachment of the tradition that the Father of His Country could not tell a lie.

—Large congregations assembled at the Presbyterian church, morning and evening, last Sunday. In the evening, Rev. Wm. Gregory preached. Next Sunday it is expected that Rev. Jere Moore, D. D., of Maitland, will preach. All are cordially welcome.

## My Three.

Eyes-o-Brown and Sunny Hair,  
And Dickey-Winkum-Wee,  
Two beside my easy chair,  
And one upon my knee,  
Thus the evenings come and go  
Till Mr. Sandman's call  
Sets three wee heads to nodding low  
And tired eyelids fall.  
"This is the way to Sleeptown—  
Jump into bed and cuddle down!"  
Eyes-o-Brown wants "an'nal tales,"  
Of bears and woolly things;  
While Sunny Hair most loudly wails  
For whirr of fairy wings.  
But Dickey-Winkum-Wee just winks  
His laughing eyes at me—  
I wonder what the young man thinks  
Preched there upon my knee?  
"So sing hey ho for Sleeptown—  
Jump into bed and cuddle down!"  
"Once there was a big black bear"—  
Two pairs of eyes grew bright;  
Two forms press closer to my chair  
As if to banish fright.  
"And once there was a brave young boy"—  
Then dimpled faces shine,  
While I with fairy lore add joy  
To these sweet tots of mine.  
But Dickey-Winkum-Wee just crows  
Till off to Sleeptown he goes.  
"Now I lay me down to sleep"—  
The good night prayers are said.  
The fleecy clouds of slumber creep  
Above each little head.  
Eyes-o-Brown and Sunny Hair,  
And Dickey-Winkum-Wee—  
God guard and keep from ev'ry care  
My little ones for me.  
Safe in the shades of Sleeptown—  
Tucked in bed and the light turned down.  
WILL M. MAUPIN.

## The Stranger's Say.

We must confess astonishment at the publication of a lot of matter in last week's Jeffersonian, on the county seat removal question. A stranger among us—not even a citizen of the county, the city or township in which he has but recently located, its columns teem with abuse and the most scurrilous reflections upon the citizenship of our city—a class of people with whom he has never met, a city in which he has never yet been. We were in hopes that with his coming the Jeffersonian would be improved in the tone of its general matter, and be freed from that billingsgate which characterized its former publication. But in this, with keen regret, we have been mistaken.

To his last week's tirade and abuse of our people, we care only to reply to some of his gross misstatements, which we are charitable enough to believe were made by reason of his brief residence among us.

He says that "Oregon fellows fought the ditch dredging proposition here." For his information we would state that the records of the courts will show that Messrs Phil Davis and W. S. Canon were the parties who fought the ditch proposition—gentlemen who are not and were never citizens of Oregon. He is also mistaken when he says: "They opposed the ditch propositions near Forest City." We are assured by those in position to know, that at no time did any Oregon citizen oppose any such a proposition.

He says: "For 50 years she has set over in the corner of the county, surrounded by the valueless hills," etc. The value per capita of personal property of Nodaway township is \$115; that of Benton township is \$91. Charles Evans last week sold his 100 acres in Hickory township at \$70 per acre. A. J. Jimison, among the valueless hills of Forest township, sold his 207 acre farm at \$65 per acre. The per capita valuation of personal property of Hickory township is \$129; of Forest it is \$98; Benton township, \$91. Not such valueless hills that surrounds us, after all.

Again: "Mound City don't have to have the county seat. She has grown and prospered, etc." She has the largest delinquent tax list of any city in the county, and carries less merchandise per capita of population of any of the five incorporated cities in the county—Forest City backed up by "valueless hills" carries as much merchandise according to population as does the city where abideth the Jeffersonian.

Again: "A prominent Oregon man is said to have subscribed \$1,000 stock for a railroad but he wanted \$1,500 damages for going through his lands, so the project was dropped." This will be news to our people. As yet no right of way has been asked by any one through anybody's land, hence the statement by our contemporary is entirely without foundation.

Next: "Besides Oregon don't appreciate the county seat, if she did she would have done something to merit it's hold." Well, we put in electric lights to light the public buildings; put in waterworks with a splendid fire company and fire apparatus to protect the public property, and these things were done by the citizens of the town among the "valueless hills," costing them \$30,000, and she meets her obligation with absolute promptness.

As to consistency it evidently is not in the catalogue of our contemporary for he says: "Mound City is not jealous of Oregon," yet he admits that they want the county seat because "every piece of

property in Mound City will be increased 25 to 100 per cent. x x x." The removal means not only the removal of all the county officials and their families but lawyers, doctors and banks." Oh, no, not jealous—only selfish in the highest degree; for they would destroy any community if they thought it would help them, if it would advance their property value 25 to 100 per cent. Hear him again: "Pity the sorrow of the poor old granny town, Oregon, the abode of the broken minded, stranded politician. x x x x x." The Oregon fellows are hustlers, organizers, schooled politicians, and withal, good fellows. x x x.

He also mentions the fact that his paper was late in publication by delay in receiving his ready print, and says: "We will have all home service in the near future, which will bar all delays on account of BUM TRAIN SERVICE."

## \$5,000 Lost to Holt County.

EDITORS SENTINEL:—Those who are discussing the removal of the county seat have had more or less to say about the question of improving the wagon roads. But I have seen nothing about how Holt county will use the \$5,000, or thereabouts, which is offered her by the State provided she will use it. Unless this money is spent by the county within a certain period it reverts to the State and Holt county will have lost her chance at it. Why does not Mound City or Oregon capture that \$5,000? Other counties will get it if Holt does not.

KAY.

Our correspondent, we think, misunderstands the law on this subject. As we understand it, neither county or city can obtain any sum from this state road fund unless it contributes a like sum. As the county does not have \$5,000 available for all road purposes, it would be impossible for the county to give \$5,000 in order to obtain a like sum from the state. The apportionment of the county revenue for 1907 having been made in May, prior to the act becoming operative, such an appropriation could not possibly be made for the present year. For 1908 the new primary election act becoming operative, an additional expense of \$1,000 will be added to the county's expenditures, and as its total revenue is only approximately \$25,000, one can readily see the embarrassed condition in which we are placed, because it requires \$7,000 to meet the demands on the county officers' fund, \$5,000 for the care of its insane and poor, \$5,000 for contingent expenses and \$5,000 for jury, witness and election expenses, leaving \$3,000 for road and bridges. These are compulsory expenditures, and must be met, and in no way can be avoided.

Should any incorporated city desire to obtain this \$5,000 from the state fund, it must deposit a like sum with the county treasurer, and if Oregon or Mound City wishes to make an investment of this kind all they have to do is to "put up," but the fund is not available until 1908, as we understand the law.

## The Silent Reaper.

Mrs. Sarah J. Conn quietly passed away at her late home near Culp's school house, Saturday, October 5, 1907. She died surrounded by her friends and ministered to by the loving hands of her son and daughter.

She was an earnest Christian and delighted in the services of God's house, and to have his servants in her own home. It is not often that any one is permitted to enjoy life and Christian service so long. She was converted at the age of 16 and passed to her reward at the ripe age of 78, lacking only 11 days.

Sarah J. Pollock was born October 16, 1829, in Cooper county, Missouri. She came to Holt county in 1844 and was married to Allen S. Conn November 30, 1862. To this union were born two children, James and Anna, both of whom survive. Her husband died July 9, 1880. She joined the Methodist church at the age of 16 and has ever been a ready and willing worker for her Master.

Mrs. Conn was the eldest of 12 children and the last, all her brothers and sisters having preceded her to the other shore.

Rev. James M. Walton conducted the funeral service at the home of the deceased and her remains were laid to rest in the family burying ground near her late home, Sunday, October 6.

—As the acquittal of Senator Borah in a trial for timber land grafting, appears to have been perfectly just, the demonstration of public satisfaction at the result affords a fine refutation of the charge frequently made by special interests that the people are indiscriminating in their judgments. The fact is certain that the people would rather believe a man innocent than guilty, and that there is far more reason to fear now, as always, that the 99 guilty men will escape than that the one innocent man will not go free.

—J. A. and Harry Milne, of Forbes, were visitors at the Sedalia state fair this week.

## Tweedism Outdone.

The thinking people of the country should keep their eyes and ears open to the investigation now in progress of the New York street railways, for one of the gravest scandals since Tweed's day is being tapped for disclosures. Unless this investigation comes to some unexpected halt, it is bound to make disclosures that will shake Wall street more than did the insurance inquiry, for nearly every capitalist of prominence in New York is in some way interested in the securities of these amalgamated companies.

Wall street is now rising to the surface with panicky gasps almost every day while the prosperity of the country at large is not affected in the slightest way. These disclosures have served to put the once unwary investor on his guard. The cry in Wall street is that "the public is out of the market." These references to the Wall street situation are made merely to emphasize the national scope of the street railway scandal.

## September Weather.

For the month of September, covering a period of over 40 years, the normal temperature has been 67 degrees; the mean temperature for the month just passed was 68 degrees. The highest temperature ever recorded here was 103 degrees in 1864, on the 1st and 104 on the 2nd. The lowest recorded here was 25 degrees in 1856.

Killing frosts are not unusual here from the middle to the last of September; light frosts that do some damage often occur in September, and the month in 1907 was no exception, as we had slight frost reported in the Kimsey district on the 9th, and also in the low lands about Mound City on the 25th. This was the case in 1895 on the 23rd; on the 19th and 28th in 1896; 12th and 13th, 1902; 15th in 1904. Killing frosts have been reported here on the 25th in 1893; 29th in 1899 and on the 18th in 1901. But we have had earlier frosts here, when they appeared on the "pun kin," these were in August 17, 1855; 15th, 1862; 23rd, 1865; and 25th, 1862.

The "Equinox" was a few days late this year, arriving on the 26th, and cloudy, rain and mud was the order up to and including October 4th—the sun appearing on the morning of the 5th.

The first snow of the season was reported to have fallen at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 10th.

An earthquake shock that brought residents of the city into the streets, was experienced at San Bernardino, Calif., on the 19th.

The normal rainfall for the month is 3.21 inches, while the month just closed it was 3.90 inches; the heaviest fall in 24 hours was on the 20th, when 1.02 inches fell. The heaviest rainfall ever recorded here in 24 hours was on the 15th, 1905, when 5.35 inches fell, and the total monthly fall was 12.06 inches—the heaviest monthly fall ever known here.

It was on September 26th, 1881, that Clay township was visited by a most destructive tornado; this was followed by a severe hail storm.

On September 15, 1905, Mound City was visited by a most destructive rain storm. Davis Creek overflowed the residences, from the Titus' bridge to the west city limits; and from the railroad to the Yous corner.

At this station the extremes for the month of September, 1907, have been.

Date	Max.	Date	Min.
1.....	83	22.....	45
7.....	90	23.....	48
14.....	89	25.....	41
17.....	90	28.....	43
18.....	89	29.....	48

Mean maximum, 79.

Mean minimum, 57.

Mean, 68.

Rain fall for the month, 3.90 inches; greatest fall in 24 hours, 1.02 inches on the 20th.

—A jury in the St. Joseph criminal court on Wednesday of last week, returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of the state against Bert B. Bruce, charged with the murder by poisoning of Ernest J. Geisler, his father-in-law. Never in his 38 years of his life did the accused receive a present which he so heartily appreciated as this one, which came to him from the jury labelled "not guilty." The case lasted for nine days, making it the longest case on record in the criminal court of Buchanan county. Bruce at one time was a resident of Mound City.

—The September real estate market has been active, but not as lively as the month a year ago. For the month just closed the warranty deals amounted to \$72,544; trust deeds \$53,709; chattel mortgages \$30,481 and releases \$26,462. Fred Fedder is feeding 43 head of cattle; John M. Miller, 64; John F. Iden, 30; Charles Williams, 23; M. O. Hoffman, 40; George Watson, 26; Isaac Tyson, 83; T. N. Miles, 41; Wm. N. Hodgins, 40, and Geo. P. Skeels, 57.

## An Important Mission.

If Secretary Taft succeeds in establishing a perfect and sincere understanding between the United States and Japan he will have accomplished one of the most important missions to which a representative of this great government can be assigned. It now seems wholly probable, as a result of Mr. Taft's visit to Japan, that treaty negotiations with that country, which have been awkwardly suspended for some time, will be resumed with prospects of an eminently satisfactory consummation. Such a result is devoutly to be wished. Officially there has been no break in the traditional and much cherished friendship between these two nations, but unfriendly influences and agencies have been at work to disturb these relations, and it is highly important that all possible causes of a break should be removed. The game of diplomacy is subtle, but no other American of recent times, except the late John Hay, has shown such skill in playing it as has Secretary Taft. If he succeeds in Japan he will come home with even greater prestige than he enjoyed when he sailed on his circumnavigation tour.

## The Tie That Binds.

Recorder Speer issued marriage licenses to the following parties during the month of September:

Anno, Edward and Dollie Hopper, of Forest City, September 25, by Rev. T. J. Enyeart.

Alby, Henry C., of Ransom, Kas., and Frances Learn, of Mound City, September 11, by Rev. Jno. Gillies.

Ashworth, Robert, of Maitland, and Nola Baublitz, of Graham, September 11, by Geo. W. Murphy, judge of probate.

Cabbage, Levi A. and Blanche L. Maggard, of Mound City, September 14th.

Duncan, Bennie W. and Rosa West, of Bigelow, September 4, by H. R. Stuart, J. P.

Fuhrman, Walter E. and Addie McDonald, of Mound City, September 18, by Rev. J. K. Young.

Lusk, John and Clara Kelley, of Forbes, September 15, by S. A. Tribble, J. P.

Noland, Harrison, of Maitland, and Ibbie O. Inman, of Graham, September 5, by Geo. W. Murphy, judge of probate.

Narans, Eddie and Ida Kurtz, of Oregon, September 21, by Rev. B. H. Hobbs.

Proffit, Harvey and Ollie Falior, of Oregon, September 16, by G. W. Murphy, judge of probate.

Schreiber, A. J., of St. Joseph, and Bessie M. Stout, of Forbes, September 25, by Rev. Jas. M. Walton.

Thomas, Matt B. and Sarah J. Moore, of Mound City, September 11, by Rev. C. V. Allison.

Wyman, Price L. and Lillian E. Cowan, of Maitland, September 28.

Wachtel, Earl and Rosa Burrier, of Oregon, September 3, by Rev. B. H. Hobbs.

Wehn, Martin, of Darlington, Mo., and Mary Evans, of Oregon, September 4, by Rev. Geo. H. Wehn.

—Homes for 35,000 families will be provided in the northwest by Uncle Sam, when he proposes to open to settlement about 5,000,000 acres of timber, agricultural and mineral lands in eastern Washington, northern Idaho, western Montana, and South Dakota. The occupation of these lands, situated in eight Indian reservations, will mark the most important period of development since the first railroad entered the district west of the Rocky Mountains. The lottery system has been decided upon in the disposition of these reservation lands.

—Anybody can get married if he tries as hard as a St. Joseph youth did last week. He advertised for a wife one day, and in forty-eight hours got 217 replies, answered eighty one of them in person, found the woman that he thought would suit him, and went to the recorder's office to get the license. He had forgotten the lady's name when the recorder called for it and rushed out and in a reasonable short time returned with it, got the license and was married to her.

—The school teachers of Holt county will be in Mound City Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of next week, in full force. Among the talent secured by Prof. Reavis, for addresses, is the Hon. Walter Williams, of Columbia. The state law makes it the duty of every teacher in the county to attend these meetings, and really progressive teacher's can't afford to miss them.

—Mrs. J. A. Williams, of Forbes, during last week, entertained her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kennedy, of Indiana. They were accompanied by her parents Mr. and Mrs. David Kennedy, with home they were visiting. From Forbes they returned to their Indiana home. Jim said they had a "full house."